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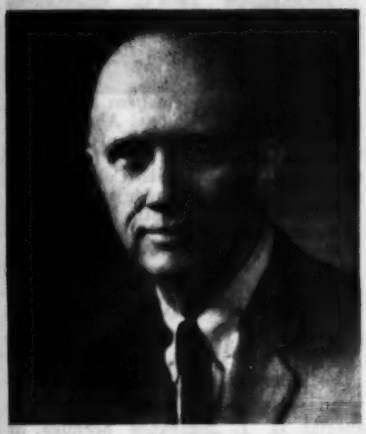

"Nothing should be permitted to lower standards of the military man in uniform . . . The military profession has tremendous challenges and great dignity attached to it." — Roger T. Kelley.

Manpower Chief Assures Continuing Study Of Compensation, Career Opportunities

Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), has assured "that the whole matter of compensation will continue to receive the most thorough consideration of the Department of Defense."

Appearing on the "Pentagon Forum" television program, Mr. Kelley explained, "This means bringing together the resources of the military groups who have studied pay in the past and the best available resources that we can find at the present time."

The Secretary also expressed views on advantages to the careerist if an All-Volunteer force is established; ROTC enrollments; women in the military services, and a second career.

(See Related Stories on Pages 6-7)

He said that the Logistics Management Institute, a civilian research group, is conducting further review of military compensation.

LMI was selected "to continue the study because of its detachment from the military and to insure that conclusions are objective and realistic in terms of how military pay should relate to pay outside of the military."

Secretary Kelley contends "a civilian organization is better equipped to continue the compensation study than an inside military organization."

The Secretary said military pay should be brought to a level which assures:

"Equity, meaning that one military man is paid reasonably in relationship to another military man.

"Adequacy, that is paying the military man an amount sufficient to attract and retain."

He pointed out that the study now underway includes family and dependency support relating to pay, and proficiency pay.

In addition, Secretary Kelley foresees credit being given individuals entering the service who possess needed skills and talents.

For instance, the individual who enters service with a graduate degree might reasonably be entitled to receive pay credit for the education which is immediately usable by the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Armed Forces Show Equality Progress

In a memorandum for "all military personnel," Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said May 7, that no sector in American life has achieved the measure of equal opportunity and treatment that has been realized in the Armed Forces.

"The dedicated leadership of countless numbers of men and women in the military services has made this progress possible. I congratulate them," he said.

But much still remains to be done, he observed, adding, "it is to this task of removing every vestige of discrimination that I give my personal commitment."

He said this can be achieved only by ensuring that complete equality of opportunity and treatment is not de-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

FIRST HAND LOOK — Senator John Tower of Texas receives a briefing on UH–1E Huey gunship from Major General Charles J. Quilter, Commanding General, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, during a visit to Da Nang Air Base, Vietnam. The senator inspected various Marine Corps aircraft and weapons.

Manpower Chief Assures Continuing Study Of Compensation, Career Opportunities

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military in whatever job he is assigned.

Mr. Kelley said, "The nation that the military man should come in at the bottom of the pay rung regardless of what his civilian background is, is rather uncompetitive, it seems to me, and these are some of the concepts that we are currently re-examining and re-challenging in terms of future pay structure."

However, the Secretary noted, "I cannot envision that the military man is going to receive in the future the amount of pay which the civilian is going to receive performing the same task function."

Secretary Kelley gave this comparison:

"The B-52 commander, for example, is doing the same thing under considerably more hazardous conditions than the pilot of the commercial airline, and there's obviously a sharp discrepancy in what those two people receive."

Concerning an All-Volunteer force, Secretary Kelley said the Department of Defense has initiated studies under Project Volunteer, headed by Harold Wool.

He said Project Volunteer efforts are two-fold:

1—Bringing together all of the work which is currently being done by services in terms of improving both their recruitment record and their retention record.

2—Undertaking studies of a research nature to determine what combination of factors will make it possible to move in the All-Volunteer force in the future.

He said efforts are being taken "to avoid needless duplication of the commission" appointed by President Nixon to study the All-Volunteer force concept. And "to assist the commission in completing its task within the time frame indicated by the President."

The Commission, headed by Thomas Gates, is expected to submit a report to the President by November 1.

Secretary Kelley believes an All-Volunteer force "would increase the range of opportunities for the career-man in the service." He said, "It is difficult to forecast the social and promotional impact of an All-Volunteer force."

As for the serviceman returning to civilian status, Secretary Kelley feels the Department of Defense has an obligation to assist in a "second career."

Concerning ROTC, the Secretary said the program is producing a larger number of graduates than previously. In addition, the quality has never been better.

"ROTC is not about to crumble," he emphasized in reference to campus disorders.

He said adjustments are continually being made in collaboration with the civilian academic community.

He noted the progress of Project Transition which has provided "special training to some 60,000 men who did not have skills when they entered the service, but have skills which now are marketable on the outside."

Secretary Kelley said the military man has served his country in a noble way and "he deserves nothing less than careful guidance and careful direction as he moves back into the atmosphere of the civilian earth."

He said Project Referral, scheduled to be launched in 1970, "will provide special kinds of opportunity for matching skills and talents of people retiring from the service with job needs in the civilian sector.

"Considerably more will be done," he added.

Secretary Kelley sees an increasing role for women in the military service. He contends that many jobs now performed by men could be done by women.

There are about 40,000 women in the Armed Forces.

DISCUSSION—Colonel Abner Aust Jr., USAF, Commander of the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing "Dragons" in Vietnam, chats with Colonel Kim Hae Chung, Commander of Republic of Korea Army's 28th Regimental Combat Team, after a combat mission in a F-100 Supersabre aircraft.

New Application Deadline On Special G.I. Insurance

The Veterans Administration has advised veterans that those eligible for special G. I. insurance because of service-connected disabilities may now apply for this coverage any time within a year after notification by VA of their disability rating.

Previously, application had to be made within a year after VA's determination of the disability rating. They emphasized that the year now starts from the date on the VA notification —not the day the veteran receives it.

The coverage is under the National Service Life Insurance program and provides policies of up to $10,000 for personnel disabled in service who often have difficulty getting commercial insurance. It is in addition to converted Servicemen's Group Life Insurance for which veterans may apply after separation from service.

The VA said for a disabled veteran to be eligible for NSLI coverage he must be in good health except for service-connected disability.

Veterans may convert SGLI regardless of disabilities or health conditions. They must apply within 120 days after discharge—to one of the nearly 600 companies VA has approved to handle converted SGLI policies.

Maximum coverage under this program is also $10,000.

Armed Forces Show Equality Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

nied to any member of the Armed Forces because of race, color, religion, national origin or any other irrelevant factor.

This equality must be granted in training, education, assignment and promotion, including the opportunity to assume the highest positions of trust and responsibility.

"I encourage each member of the Armed Forces," Secretary Laird continued, "to utilize to the maximum the opportunities available for his development."

He called for harmonious, cooperative working relationships among military to maintain high morale, military effectiveness and combat readiness.

"I urge all personnel to reject devisive and fragmenting forces and influences in our society which seek to diminish the integrity, unity and strength of our Armed Forces," the Secretary said.

"It is the responsibility of every member of the military services from the newest inductee to the highest commissioned officer to accept other members on the basis of their individual worth and to assist in extending to all facets and activities of military life — on and off base, on and off duty — the spirit of mutual trust and respect which is manifest when our forces are in combat."

He called upon every Installation and Unit Commander to provide the leadership that will continue to translate the policy of equal opportunity into living and meaningful reality for every man and woman serving the U.S. in the uniforms of the Armed Forces.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

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CORNERSTONE LAYING — Dr. Tran Lu Y, Minister of Health, Social Welfare and Relief, Republic of Vietnam, and Maj. Gen. Raymond G. Davis, 3rd Marine Division Commander, set in place the cornerstone of the Division's new Memorial Childrens Hospital at Quang Tri Combat Base, RVN.

'Exotic Dancer II' Exercise Scheduled In Puerto Rico Area, May 20-June 2

Troops and equipment of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps are scheduled to participate in Exercise "Exotic Dancer II" in the Puerto Rico area, May 20 to June 2.

As a joint task force, the various elements will exercise against an opposition force of additional Atlantic Command units and aircraft from the Puerto Rico Air National Guard.

Included in the exercise will be air dropping of Army airborne troops coordinated with an amphibious operation which includes both helicopter vertical envelopment and surface landings by a Marine Corps expeditionary brigade.

Close air support and airlift for the operations will be provided by aircraft of the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps.

* * *

Allied Forces Central Europe (AFCENT) tested its air defense capabilities during a one-day exercise in early May in a realistic demonstration of the advanced degree of international cooperation which exists within NATO's air defense structure.

Called "Coo-op 69/1," the exercise involved interceptor aircraft and missile units in the Central Region which staged mock air battles throughout Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany, during the day-long exercise.

U.S. Policy in the Middle East

THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFRONTATION

The Arab-Israeli confrontation is today "one of the most pressing and complex challenges to international diplomacy and American statecraft," says Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs.

Speaking on April 23 at the annual National Policy Conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, Mr. Sisco analyzed U.S. interests and policy in the Middle East. Below are excerpts from his speech.

Joseph J. Sisco

"Our purpose will be to ensure Israel's security, safeguard legitimate Arab interests, and take fully into account our own and the world community's security and other interests."

President Nixon has launched a period of very active American diplomacy in the belief that the parties left to themselves have not been able to find common ground, that the opportunities which may exist for settlement could be lost if some progress cannot soon be made in narrowing deep-rooted differences between Israel and the Arab States.

Suspicion and Reprisals

The rhetoric on both sides has become inflamed; suspicion and hatred have not abated. The cycle of attacks and reprisals continues. We need only recall the recent fedayeen commando rocket attack on Elath and the Israeli use of counter air strikes as part of its policy of "active defense." And in turn, last week the Cairo newspaper Gomhouria spoke of Egyptian-initiated artillery duels across the Canal as a policy of "preventive defense" to check Israeli concentrations in Sinai.

On the political front, Israel has insisted upon direct negotiations and a peace treaty, although it has engaged in substantive discussion under UN Ambassador Jarring's auspices. The Arabs have not abandoned the Khartoum formulas of "no peace treaty, no negotiations and no recognition."

A way needs to be found out of this political impasse. Somehow we must find a way to help change the climate of intransigence and suspicion to a willingness to coexist on a live-and-let basis. Somehow a durable and equitable peace must emerge in this tension-weary area that has commanded far too many headlines of despair, destruction and death.

The Keynote to Peace

What is needed too is a spirit of compromise and conciliation. Such a spirit would require exceptional courage and a remarkably high order of statesmanship.

We recognize that compromises are painful and that they encompass an acceptance of some degree of calculated risk. But compromise need not prejudice either side's legitime interests.

Security in the Middle East as elsewhere—is relative, not absolute. The road to such security is embraced in the UN Security Council resolution of November 1967. It meets requisite needs of both sides: (1) a just and lasting peace; (2) agreement between the parties; and (3) withdrawal of Israeli armed forces to agreed and secure boundaries.

The American Stake in the Middle East

In the 20th century jet propulsion age of more than 120 interdependent nations, areas of conflict and constant instability are potential sites for big power confrontation and conflict . . . [The expansion of] Soviet presence and influence in the Mediterranean is yet another compli-

"Compromise need not prejudice either side's legitimate interests."

cating dimension to the Middle East problem. For our part, we must and will maintain an effective and positive presence in the area. Our strategic interests emanate from the self-evident fact that the area is a crossroads and confluence of the world which the United States as a nation with global interests must take fully into account.

Our direct involvement in the area is long standing.

Our close relationship with Israel goes back to the very establishment of Israel and throughout its remarkable and creative development into a modern progressive state. The U.S. Government was the first to recognize the new state of Israel in 1948. With an unprecedented degree of constancy, we have supported the security and well-being of Israel since it entered the community of nations.

We have recognized the importance of preventing a military imbalance in the area and, as a consequence, we have provided Israel as well as Arab states with limited amounts of arms. Our ties with Israel and our continuing dialogue with its people and leaders bear the special warmth and candor characteristic of democratic states who share the mutual aspirations of free societies.

We have also close associations with the Arab world which go back to early educational and missionary activities before the first World War. These associations were widened as American entrepreneurs acquired interests in developing the area's vast petroleum resources in the 1920s and 1930s. Since World War II, the United States has contributed substantially to the economic, technological, and social development of Arab nations.

The question therefore is not whether we should concern ourselves with Israel and the Arab nations, but the manner in which we do so.

We have pursued our interests in four principal ways.

First, we have been persistent in our efforts to prevent hostilities by giving full diplomatic and material support to UN peacekeeping efforts in the Middle East.

Second, we have sought to maintain free and reciprocally beneficial relations with all nations and peoples of the area.

Third, we have sought international agreement on arms limitation in the area; but the chief supplier of such arms — the USSR — has so far indicated no willingness to discuss this matter until a political settlement has been achieved. This is important because when Soviet objectives in the Middle East are analyzed many factors must be weighed. We welcome their willingness to engage in serious talks on the Middle East, and we will make every reasonable effort to make progress; however, we must also keep in mind not only Soviet arms policy, but its stepped-up activities in the area, the need for greater impartiality on its part on this issue in the political arena of the UN, and its long range objective of increasing its own influence in the area and reducing thereby that of the West and the United States in particular.

Finally, we have sought enduring and equitable peace —which would provide the environment and stimulus for the development of the area's largely untapped human and material riches.

Initiatives by the Nixon Administration

In searching for ways to assist Ambassador Jarring and the parties to achieve a durable and just peace, the President has taken a number of steps, among which are:

- Prompt and exhaustive review of U.S. policy in the Middle East, and several National Security Council sessions on the subject.
- Discussion on the Middle East conflict with European leaders during his recent trip.
- Frank and meaningful exchanges of views with high-level representatives of the contending parties, including Jordan's King Hussein and Israel's Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Mr. Eban eloquently and determinedly presented Israel's hopes for peace, the Israeli view on the essentials of a peace settlement and his nation's apprehensions about current developments. King Hussein, on his part, made a genuine contribution to an understanding of the Arab viewpoint and the perils of failure in the search for peace. We welcomed his reaffirmation of support for the November 1967 Security Council resolution.

- Intensive exploratory conversations are being pursued in Washington between representatives of the U.S. and the USSR to see whether common or parallel views and actions can be agreed upon to promote a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the Security Council resolution.

While it is too early to make a judgment regarding their outcome, these talks and other bilateral diplomatic efforts are being carried forward seriously, free of propagandistic overtones, and have helped set the stage for Four Power talks being held at the United Nations. We have made a bit of progress; our views are somewhat closer together but there is a good distance to go.

- Finally, President Nixon decided to pursue the new Four Power approach in the belief that the major powers have an interest and a responsibility in trying to do everything possible to encourage steps toward peace.

The Four Power Talks

I know there are some who say we should not engage in these discussions with the other major powers. Let me make clear we are not there to bargain away the security of any state in the area. We must bear in mind that there is the ever-present risk that local disputes can mushroom into something bigger carrying the risk of involving the major powers. It becomes therefore a direct security interest of the United States to exercise whatever influence it has, in whatever way would be useful and effective, to help bring a lasting peace to the Middle East.

In our efforts, our purpose will be to ensure Israel's security, safeguard legitimate Arab interests, and take fully into account our own and the world community's security and other interests.

'The Man In Uniform Is A Citizen-Soldier'

Today's Military Man Devoted To The American Dream

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley believes today's military man is more devoted to the American dream than in previous generations, and that the Reserve Officers Association plays a vital role in leadership of the Reserve forces.

These views were discussed in two recent speeches in Oregon.

At Portland, May 9, Secretary Kelley depicted today's military man as bigger, stronger, better educated, smarter, and more devoted to the American dream than his counterpart of any previous generation.

Speaking before the City Club of Portland, the Secretary said today's military man loves life, but will risk his own to preserve its meaning; his acts of physical and moral courage defy description; he possesses great compassion for other human beings as seen in his many silent acts of mercy in Vietnam on behalf of the innocent victims of war; he responds to effective leadership — and his military leaders are among the very best.

He is rich and poor, black and white; he is neither a big spender nor a vicious killer; he is the personification of the American model.

Before an ROA convention at Glen Eden Beach, May 10, Secretary Kelley noted that the Reserve Officers Association represents the leadership upon which much of the success of the Nation's over-all Reserve program depends — a leadership fully aware of the important role that must be played by the Reserve components of the Services.

Mr. Kelley recalled that Reserve forces have been mobilized in every war in which the U. S. has fought.

"A military man is basically a civilan like you and me who is devoting a portion of his life to public service through military service."

In Portland the secretary went on to examine "the typical GI Joe, 1969 edition — where he comes from, what he does, and why he wears the military uniform.

". . . He comes from Everywhere, USA — Portland, Peoria, Phoenix, Pittsburgh — you name it, and he's from there. He comes from schools, factories, public services, banks, and retail establishments. He is the nearest thing to the all-American guy to be found anywhere.

"He is not the product of a special military mold,

"He is rich and poor, black and white; he is neither a big spender nor a vicious killer; he is the personification of the American ideal."

rather, he is essentially a civilian with a strong sen of public service.

"Most men in military service were raised in civili society and attended civilian schools. Two out of thr service families live off-base among the civilian popul tion."

He noted that more than 90 per cent of even so-call "career" military personnel assume a career in civili life when they complete the portion of their life th spend in service.

Examining what today's military man does, Mr. Kell said that contrary to the well advertised myth, toda military man does mostly what he is best qualified fo which in many cases is what he has asked to do.

The Secretary stated, "I know this to be a fact, becau I have reviewed selection and placement procedures, a have visited with these young military men about th assignments."

He also noted that "the military does a better job placing people than business does."

On the subject of skills, Mr. Kelley portrayed the mi tary man as an electronics expert, a metal worker, a sh fitter, an IBM programmer, an aircraft mechanic, a writ a lawyer, a manager, a skilled administrative specialis

He said that even with the hostilities in Vietnam, e listed men serving in jobs that require combat type skil represent only about 17 per cent of the total.

The remaining 83 per cent, he said, are performi tasks that are directly transferrable to many civilian jo waiting to be filled — such as maintenance and repair, per cent; clerical and administrative, 19 per cent, co munications and intelligence, 8 per cent, and medic 4 per cent.

At the same time, he said nothing can or should dow grade the vital role of the combat soldier for "It is who lays his life on the line, and it is his job which the other jobs support."

Asking "why" the military man today wears the u form, Mr. Kelley said:

"The cynic might say he wears it because he w drafted into it. But the few highly publicized defect

who run away from their draft obligation pale by comparison with the young man who, with countless others, steps up to his obligation either as a volunteer or as a draftee.

"Really, our military man wears his uniform for you and me — and for our today. But he also wears it for his own tomorrow — which is to say for the life and kind of society he hopes for. And I'm sure he intends to leave our society in a better state than he found it."

* * *

Secretary Kelley Commends ROA; Discusses Advantages of ROTC

At the ROA convention Mr. Kelley termed the performance of Reserve units in Vietnam as "topnotch," and named Army, Navy and Air Force units receiving reports of "outstanding," and "remarkable."

He said he was aware that the uncertainty about the possibility of call-ups caused personal plans to be changed, and inconvenience in the reserves' life. But he said it is important that the U.S. have the potential-in-reserve represented by the men who stay at home, and their important contribution should not go unnoticed.

Mr. Kelley said he had tried to make it clear that the man in uniform is a citizen soldier — whether he is a "career" man, enlistee, draftee, ready Reservist, or inactive Reservist.

Speaking of the citizen-soldier blend, Mr. Kelley said the "ROTC is one of the best ways to achieve the simultaneous blend of the civilian and military that is so desirable in this country's military forces. The ROTC cadet and graduate exemplifies the citizen-soldier at his best."

He noted that the ROTC graduate has received a liberal education side by side with his civilian contemporary. But at the same time he receives the training necessary to make him an effective military officer.

"ROTC is one of the best ways to achieve the simultaneous blend of the civilian and military . . ."

Mr. Kelley said he could see no inconsistency between the mission of the military through ROTC and the functions of the universities.

"In my discussions with the presidents of some of the nation's leading schools," he said, "I have listened to objections to particular aspects of the ROTC program. I have learned that academic pressures at some schools may make the additional academic load that ROTC requires a stiff burden for some cadets. I have listened with interest to ideas that certain technical courses presently taught by military officers might as well be taught by regular academic personnel."

He said certain modifications of ROTC curricular requirements at particular institutions may come from the discussions. But Mr. Kelley added, he wanted to say "loud and clear . . . that our willingness to make such changes is not the result of the disorders that have occurred on campus."

If changes come, he said, they will be because — and only because — "we and the universities believe that the ROTC program will be improved by the changes, and that the over-all experience of the ROTC cadet will be enhanced."

He said he wanted to "make it perfectly clear" that the fundamental character of ROTC will not be changed. The program will continue to require that a ROTC cadet receive the simultaneous blending of military and civilian that is the essence of ROTC.

"If there are universities in this country who believe such an experience for some of their students is inconsistent with their aims as a university, they should elect to drop ROTC. It is that simple," Mr. Kelley said, "and it is their choice. We will be sorry to see them go, but there will be others to take their place."

He called on the colleges to consider the matter "calmly and responsibly." Young men who selected the ROTC program as a means of entering a career in the military or to fulfill their military obligations deserve the right to see their plans fulfilled.

"It is unconscionable to me," he continued, "that a university would cruelly deny rights and opportunities to a group of responsible students to placate the noisy demands of a small and radical group."

Mr. Kelley said the colleges themselves would be the big losers if they drop out of ROTC. Also, he noted how they would lose the opportunity to provide some of our nation's future leaders.

"Graduates of our nation's ROTC program will inevitably hold some of the nation's most responsible positions in future years," he said, adding, "For a university to voluntarily deny itself the right to contribute to the production of such leaders would be a tragic mistake."

"Graduates of our nation's ROTC program will inevitably hold some of the nation's most responsible positions in future years."

Air Force General Says Soviet Strategic Posture Will Grow

"The threat to the United States security and interests — now and in the foreseeable future — arises from the dedication of Communist leaders to the expansion of their power and influence and from the increasing capabilities of their military forces."

That is how General John D. Ryan, Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, began a chapter called "Threat" in a 112-page Air Force posture statement before the House Armed Services Committee May 7. He represented General John P. McConnell, Air Force Chief of Staff.

He told the Committee that the "focus of Soviet military policy" is on strategic and political relations with the United States. He added:

"Despite the sizable military capabilies of the Far Eastern and Eastern European communist countries, it is the resources and military power of the USSR which represents the primary threat to the United States."

He said it now seems clear that the primary Soviet goal is, at a minimum, to draw even with the U.S. in strategic offensive weapons, and if possible to gain and maintain a lead in intercontinental attack capabilities. "Already the USSR has created formidable deterrent forces and is making strenuous efforts to improve its defenses."

General Ryan then predicted that the strategic posture of the Soviets, now more impressive than at any time since 1945, will continue to grow as present programs add to their assured destruction and damage limiting capabilities.

Also, he observed that Soviet achievement of a significant nuclear deterrent, increased Free World focus on non-nuclear military capabilities, the potential of huge on-going military research and development programs, and other recent developments have raised a greater possibility of significant changes in Soviet military policy than at any time since the fall of Khruschev.

General Ryan said that decisions now being made within the USSR, and those to be made over the next several years, will depend on an interaction of several factors: the power balance in Soviet leadership circles, priorities given to the various demands on finite resources, and external developments and their interpretation within the Kremlin.

"Neither we nor they can confidently predict what the outcome will be," he said.

Following are other excerpts from the Air Force posture statement before the House Committee:

—The Soviet Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) force continues to expand at a rapid rate with no indication that force goals have been reached. Further qualitative improvements in this force are likely — changes that would make their ICBMs more accurate, more reliable, and more survivable.

—Although ballistic missile systems now comprise the major element in the Soviet nuclear strike force, manned bombers remain an important part of that force. Production continues on a supersonic dash medium bomber, and a reconnaissance version of a heavy bomber is being manufactured in limited numbers.

—The size and capabilities of the Soviet submarine-launched ballistic and cruise missile force continue to increase. It must be anticipated that Soviet ability to maintain submarines on station off U.S. shores will improve, and that they will place greater emphasis on increasing their antisubmarine warfare capabilities against the Polaris fleet.

—The USSR continues to devote immense effort and large amounts of resources to strengthening its defense against aircraft and ballistic missile attack.

FINAL REVIEW—In his last review as Commander in Chief of U.S. troops in Europe, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, USA, passes a line of Honors Guards of all Services during change of command ceremonies, May 5, at the Stuattgart Headquarters of the U.S. European Command. General Lemnitzer is being escorted by his successor, General Andrew J. Goodpaster, USA.

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